ADEM

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

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Air: 279-3044
Land: 279-3050
Water: 279-3051
Groundwater: 270-5631
Field Operations: 272-8131
Laboratory: 277-6718
Education/Outreach: 213-4399

September 8 1997

Site: MILLER'S FOUNDRY
Break: 1.8
Other: V.I

Mr. Brian Farrier
CERCLA PA/SI Regional Project Officer
U.S. EPA Region 4
Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth St. SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303-3104

Dear Mr. Farrier:

Enclosed you will find 2 Preliminary Assessment reports for the following:

MILLER'S FOUNDRY

MCCOMBS DUMP

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

Sincerely,

Jymalyn E Redmond

Jymalyn E. Redmond, Chief
Site Assessment Unit

JER/tpc

SEP 11 4 30 PM '97
SOUTH SUPERFUND RECORDS BRANCH

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Birmingham, Alabama 35209-4702
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(205) 340-9359 [Fax]

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Mobile, Alabama 36615-1131
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(334) 479-2593 [Fax]

Date: August 15 , 1997

Prepared by: Jerry Cheatwood
ADEM/Land/Site Assessment Unit

Site Name: Miller's Foundry
McCombs, Jefferson County, Alabama
Reference Number 6696

1. INTRODUCTION

Under authority of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) and a cooperative agreement between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), a Preliminary Assessment (PA) was conducted at the Miller's Foundry site, McCombs, Jefferson County, Alabama. The purpose of this investigation was to collect information concerning conditions at the Miller's Foundry site sufficient to assess the threat posed to human health and the environment and to determine the need for additional investigation under CERCLA/SARA or other action. The scope of the investigation included a review of available file information, a comprehensive target survey, and an onsite reconnaissance.

2. SITE DESCRIPTION, OPERATIONAL HISTORY AND WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Location

Miller's Foundry is located in the small community of McCombs in Jefferson County, Alabama. The address of this former operation is 6220 Amber Hills Road, Birmingham, AL 35173 (Attachment A). The geographic coordinates for this site as collected with a GPS are 33.563681N/86.616563W. The directions to the site are as follows: turn north at the caution light on Highway 78 between Leeds and Irondale onto Floyd Bradford Road, proceed 0.5 miles and turn left onto Jones Industrial Drive which will end 0.8 miles ahead at Amber Hills Road, the foundry site is directly ahead across the street (Attachment B). The climate in the Irondale area is temperate. Mean annual rainfall in Birmingham, approximately 7 miles west of McCombs, is 53.7 inches. The average daily high temperature in the area is approximately 79° F. The average daily low is approximately 45° F (Attachment C).

2.2 Site Description

The area of the site is approximately 2 acres with a minimal slope due to grading of the property; however, the site has a steep slope on the western portion of the property which is fill material with visible wastes and drums in the face of this area. There are many areas of vegetation onsite which do appear to be unnaturally stressed (Attachments E,F). There are no structures remaining on the property. The property formerly housed the foundry building of 35,789 square feet which was sold for scrap by Southtrust Bank and dismantled by Western Steel Inc. The property is totally unsecured.

2.3 Operational History and Waste Characteristics

The site was operated for the past several years by Jones Plumbing Systems, Inc. and Jones Manufacturing Company, Inc. The site is currently owned by Southtrust Bank, due to bankruptcy, and is for sale; however, the Deed is still held by representatives of Jones Plumbing by Mr. Lynn P. Harrison III with Curtis, Mallet-Provost, Colt, and Mosle at 101 Park Avenue New York, New York 10178-0061 phone (212) 696-6199 (Attachment G). A former party in site operations is "Butch" Jones who operates Jones Stephens Company in Moody, Alabama phone (800) 35-Jones.

Portions of the site were also built on and contamination has spread to the abandoned railroad grade right-of-way for the old Central of Georgia Railroad (Attachment F). Site operations began sometime in the 1950's where site operations have existed until the site was abandoned in December of 1995. The site has no past regulatory history. The types of materials handled are: foundry sands used in the casting and molding process, resins for making molds, paints used for the finished castings, solvents for cleaning and paint thinning, PCBs which are suspected in the area of the former power plant which is now dismantled – this area now contains only one transformer (others were sold by Southtrust) but still has approximately 120 large capacitors, and asbestos is also located at this site. The known disposal practice was to place waste around the property and to have wastes and foundry sands removed by a local resident by dump truck to be placed at various locations in the surrounding area. The amount of spillage and disposal is unknown. When questioning the person who removed the wastes he stated he had been removing wastes from the site for over 40 years and that he could not estimate the total number of loads removed.

The type sources at the site then are approximately 73 drums of unknown contents onsite, approximately 30 drums which can be seen in the face of the fill area – suspected many more buried, 4 dip vats of paint waste estimated to be 1,200 gallons, several piles of various materials totaling approximately 4,950 square feet, the fill area of approximately ½ acre, a naturally occurring surface impoundment of 6,000 square feet – 30x200 feet, and 3 acres of associated contaminated soil .

3. Ground Water Pathway

3.1 Hydrogeologic Setting

The site is located in east Jefferson County in what is considered to be the Cahaba Ridge district of the Alabama Valley and Ridge physiographic section. The site has an estimated elevation of 620 feet above mean sea level. The Cahaba Ridge district consists of ridges underlain by gently folded sandstone and conglomerate beds, separated by valleys underlain by shale.

Soils at the site are classified as Palmerdale complex, steep with slopes ranging from 15 to 60 percent. This complex consists of steep, somewhat excessively drained Palmerdale soils and other soils on surface mining spoil piles. Typically, these soils are more than 60 inches thick and are dark gray very shaly silt loam.

The available water capacity for Palmerdale soils is low. These soils are not well suited to cultivated crops, pasture, and hay because of steep slopes, fragments on the surface, and the droughty nature of the soils. Present use of these soils is oriented primarily towards reclamation and establishment of trees.

Geologic units that crop out in this part of Jefferson County range in age from Cambrian to Pennsylvanian and are very complex in structure. Rocks in the vicinity of the site consist of the Pottsville Formation and are Pennsylvanian in age.

The Pottsville Formation consists of alternating beds of shale and sandstone with numerous coal seams and associated beds of unerclay. In parts of Jefferson County the Pottsville is over 5,100 feet thick, but in part of the county it is of undetermined thickness due to faulting and folding.

The Pottsville is characterized by steep and rugged valleys and ridges. The massive sandstone units are resistant to weathering and are often topographically higher than the shales that are more susceptible to erosion. The extent of weathering in the Pottsville primarily depends on the lithology of the rock unit. The shale may weather to depths of up to 20 feet and the sandstone to depths of up to 15 feet. The regolith derived from weathering of the shale generally is a silty loam containing shale fragments and has a slow infiltration rate.

Most of the permeability of the sandstone unit is the result of fractures in the bedrock. Some sandstone units of the Pottsville may be permeable, but the shale units are relatively impermeable. Groundwater generally can be obtained by drilling to depths of less than 200 feet, but the Pottsville aquifer generally yields less than 10 gallons per minute to wells.

The major groundwater aquifer in the area is the Pottsville Aquifer. Groundwater in the Pottsville Formation exists in the sandstone and in residual soils and in openings along joints, faults, and bedding planes. Except where fractured, the coal, shale and siltstone are relatively impermeable and usually do not yield significant quantities of water to wells. The water table ranges from 10 to 50 feet below the surface, and quantities of water suitable for domestic needs generally occur at depths of less than 200 feet. Yields to most wells in the area are less than 10 gallons per minute.

The source of recharge to the aquifers in the area is through rainfall. Average annual rainfall in the area is about 53 inches per year. A large part of this rainfall is lost either by direct runoff to streams immediately after a rain or by evapotranspiration to the atmosphere. A relatively small part of the total rainfall infiltrates to the water table to recharge the aquifers.

The permeability for the area is 1.4 x 10-3 to 4.2x10-3 and depth to shallowest aquifer is approximately 10 to 50 feet (Attachment C).

3.2 Ground Water Targets

There are 2 municipal wells within the 4-mile target distance. These two wells are owned by Southern Railway and there use is unknown. These wells lie close to the 4-mile radius to the west. There is also one spring used for public water supply approximately 4 miles east of the site. This spring is used by the City of Leeds and is pumped at a rate of approximately 750,000 gallons per day and serves 12,597 persons (Attachment C). There appear to be few private wells located within a 4 mile radius of the site; however, there is one residence within ¼ mile of the site to the northwest which does utilize groundwater for drinking and serves 6 persons (Attachment D). The remainder of the area is served by surface water from Lake Purdy.

3.3 Ground Water Conclusions

A release of hazardous materials to groundwater from this site is suspected due to the geology in the area in question being possibly unnaturally karst due to mining activities in the area and that contaminants released from the site are in liquid form and poorly managed. Upgradient monitoring wells are in place at an adjacent facility to the east – assumed to be on the property line. There are no monitoring wells on the Miller's Foundry site.

4. SURFACE WATER PATHWAY

4.1 Hydrologic Setting

The overland drainage from the site is to the northwest, west, southwest, and east. Drainage from the northwest enters into an intermittent stream at the back of the property. Western drainage has accumulated in a low area that was formerly a borrow ditch for an abandoned railroad which has now been removed. This area has formed a tar-like lagoon of waste material. Southwestern drainage is to a municipal drain. Paint wastes have been observed entering this drain and it is uncertain where this drain terminates. Eastern drainage is to a small impounded area which has cattails growing in it. The distance from the site to perennial surface water – Lake George – is approximately 1/3 mile, then 1.5 miles in an unnamed tributary to the Cahaba River (Attachment D). The Cahaba River has a flow of 7-day 2-year 8.8 cfs and 7-day 10-year 4.5 cfs (Reference 1). The site lies outside of the 500 year floodplain.

4.2 Surface Water Targets

There are no drinking water intakes located within the 15-mile target distance limit. The Cahaba River is classified as Outstanding Alabama Water, for fishing and wildlife, and for water-contact sports (Reference 2). There are few wetlands occurring within 15 downstream miles along the banks of the Cahaba River. Federally Endangered species which are known to inhabit the Cahaba River – 2 miles downstream from the site are the: Cahaba Shiner, Southern Clubshell, Southern Combshell, Upland Combshell, Triangular Kidneyshell, and the Coosa Moccasinshell. Federally Threatened species known to inhabit this area are the: Goldline Darter and Fine-Lined Pocketbook (Reference 3). There do not appear to be any overland sensitive environments for this area

4.3 Surface Water Conclusions

A release to surface water is suspected as the wastes were deposited as a liquid, and there is a well defined pathway leading to perennial surface water.

5. SOIL EXPOSURE AND AIR PATHWAYS

5.1 Physical Conditions

There are areas of unnaturally stressed vegetation at the site and numerous areas of stained soil apparent both on and off the property. The site is readily accessible to the public and persons from adjacent facilities have been seen using the area for exercise walking, and trespassers have been noted onsite as well.

5.2 Soil and Air Targets

There are no workers or residents onsite. The nearest residence is located less than 0.1 mile to the northwest. The nearest school is Roebuck Plaza School located more than 3 miles to the northwest (Attachment D). Wetlands are not anticipated to exist within the four-mile target distance limit. There are not expected to be any Federally Endangered Species for the soil or air pathway.

- Population Profile (collected from topographic maps and LandView)

Radii	Households	Residents*
onsite	0	0
0-1/4	5	13
1/4-1/2	38	99
1/2-1	95	247
1-2	1,317	3,424
2-3	904	2,350
3-4	4,000	10,400
total:	6,359	16,533

* 2.6 residents/household for Jefferson County (Attachment I)

5.3 Soil Exposure and Air Pathway Conclusions

There is a direct exposure threat for soil at the site for persons both on and off the property. There is also a release to air as odors have been currently reported on and in the vicinity of the site.

6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A high priority for further study is recommended at this site as it is suspected to be impacting all available pathways of groundwater, surface water, soil, and air.

Attachments

A. Information from RCRA

B. Local map from Jefferson County Map Book

C. Hydrogeology Report

D. Topographic Maps: Leeds, Irondale Quadrangles

E. Site Photographs

F. Site Map

G. Letter referencing Bankruptcy of Jones Plumbing Inc. and Jones manufacturing Company, Inc.

H. Jefferson County Map

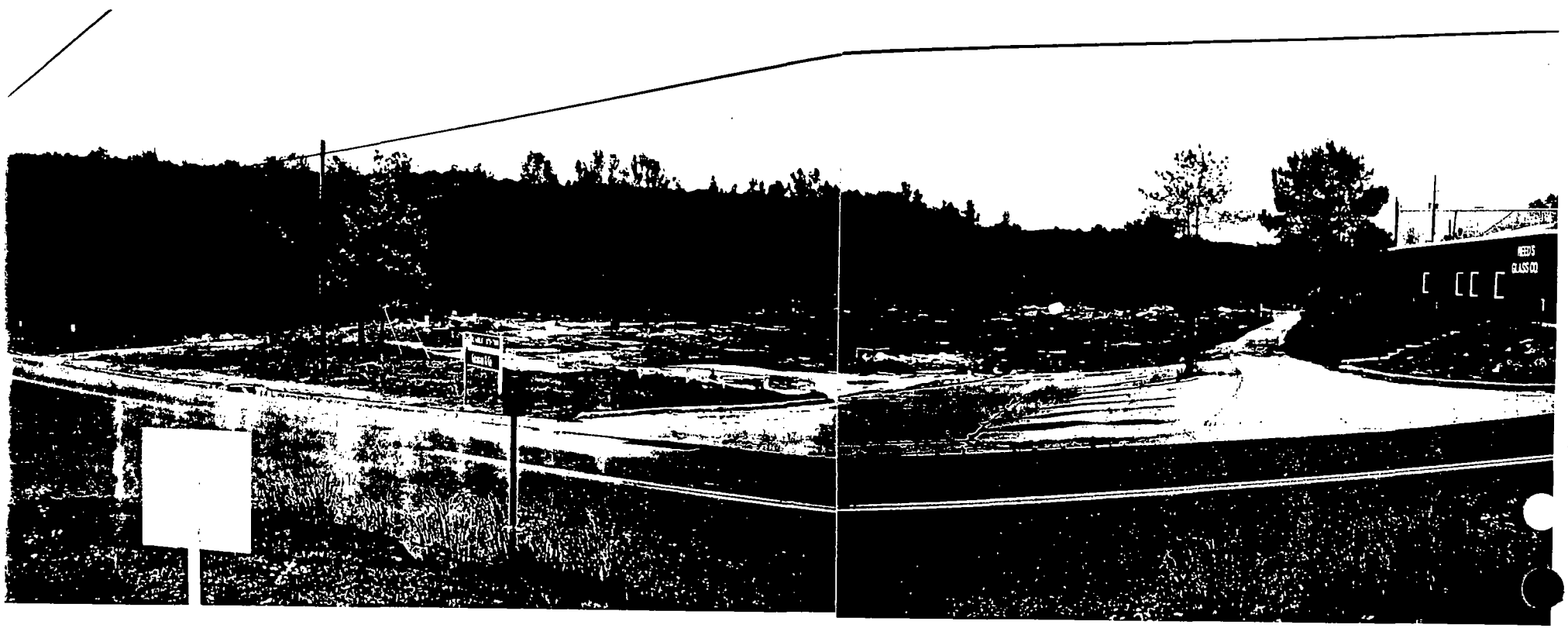
I. Selected Population and Housing Characteristics: 1990

References

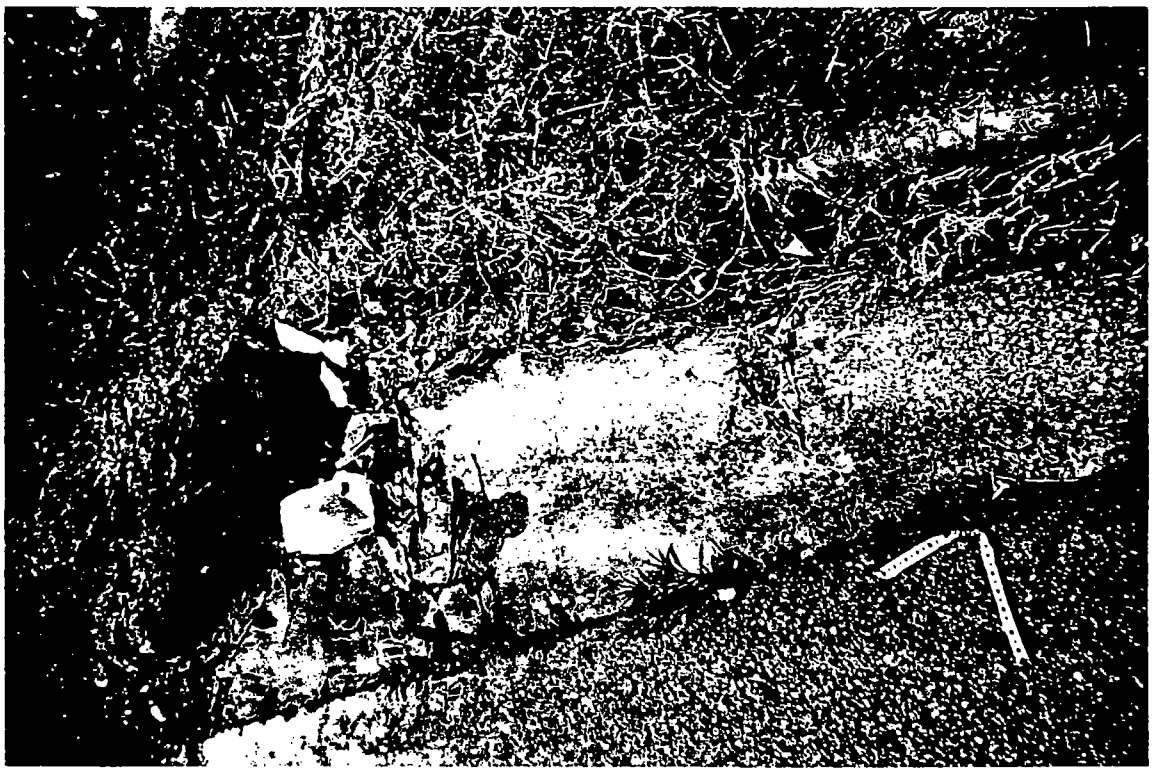
1. Low-Flow and Flow-Duration Characteristics of Alabama Steams

2. ADEM, Water Use Classifications for Interstate and Intrastate Waters

3. Endangered and Threatened Species of the South-East United States, "Red Book"



Southern Drainage Pathway Leading to Storm Drain



Material Entering Storm Drain

Western Drainage Lagoon

Western Drainage Lagoon

Flow of Tar-Like Material

Flow of Tar-Like Material

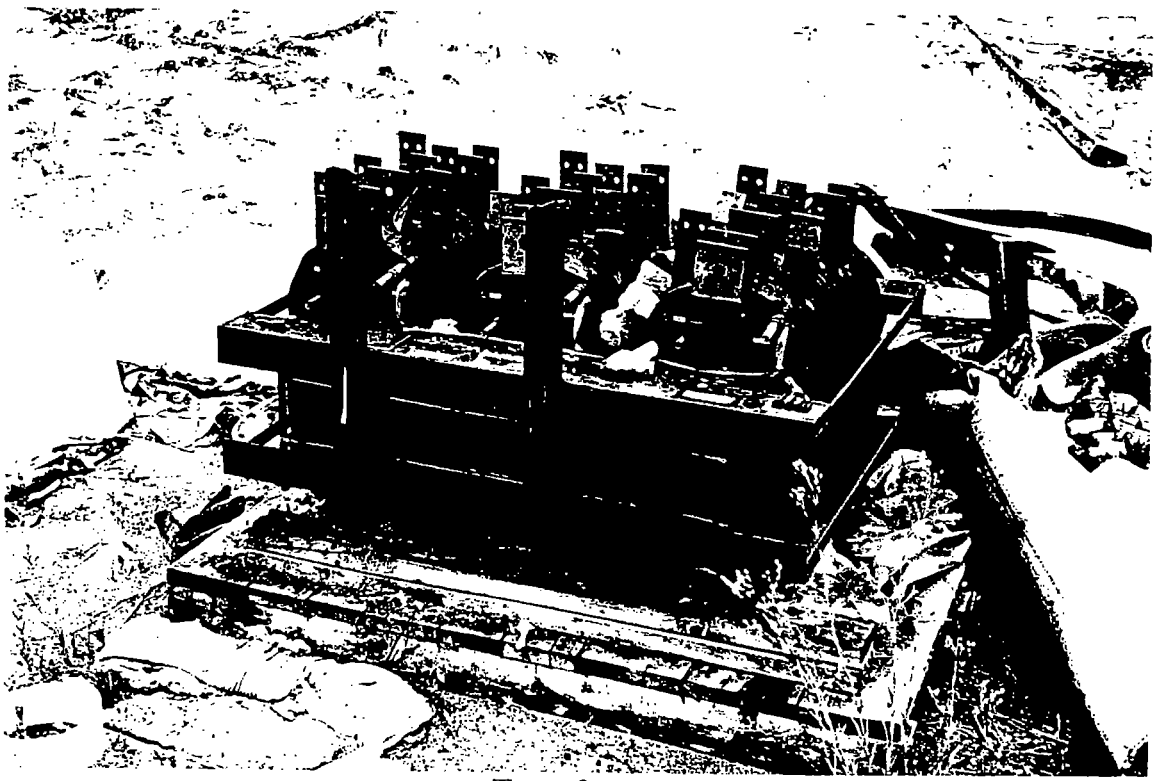
Eastern Drainage Area

Close-up of Eastern Drainage

Drums in Face of Fill Area

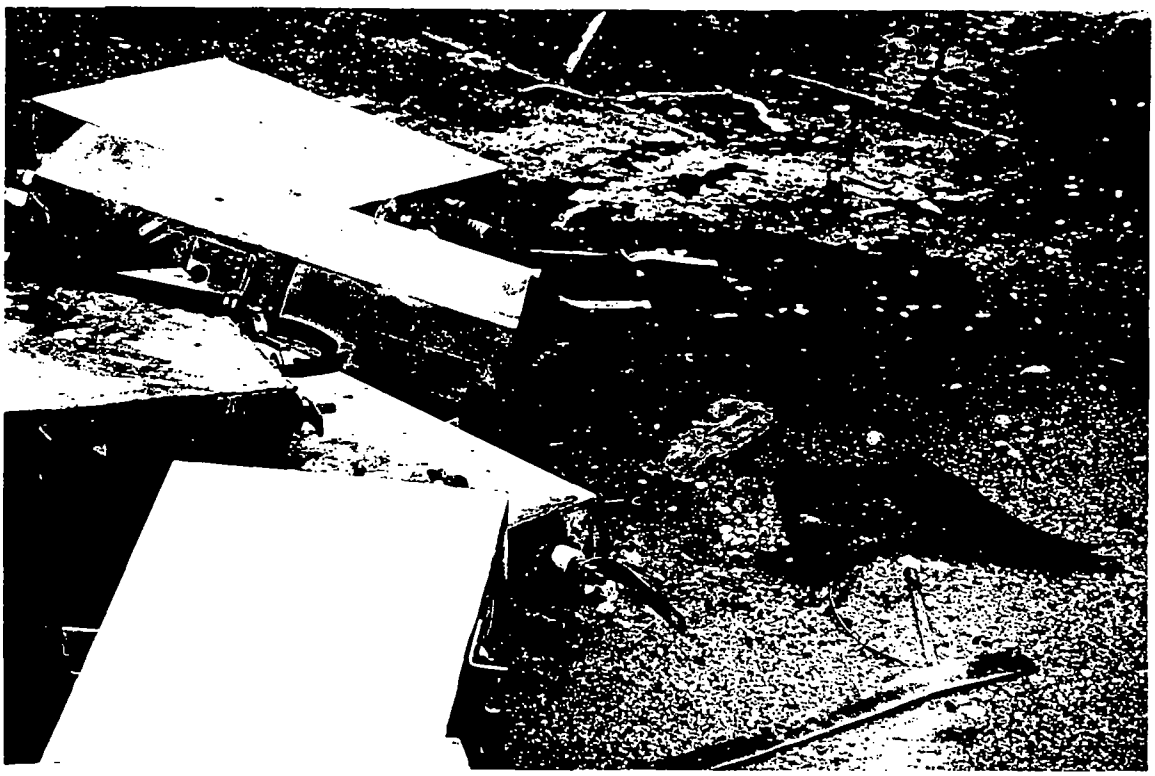
Drums in Face of Fill Area

Former Power Plant



Transformer

Capacitors



Capacitors Showing Leakage

Overview with School Bus at Pick-up Point

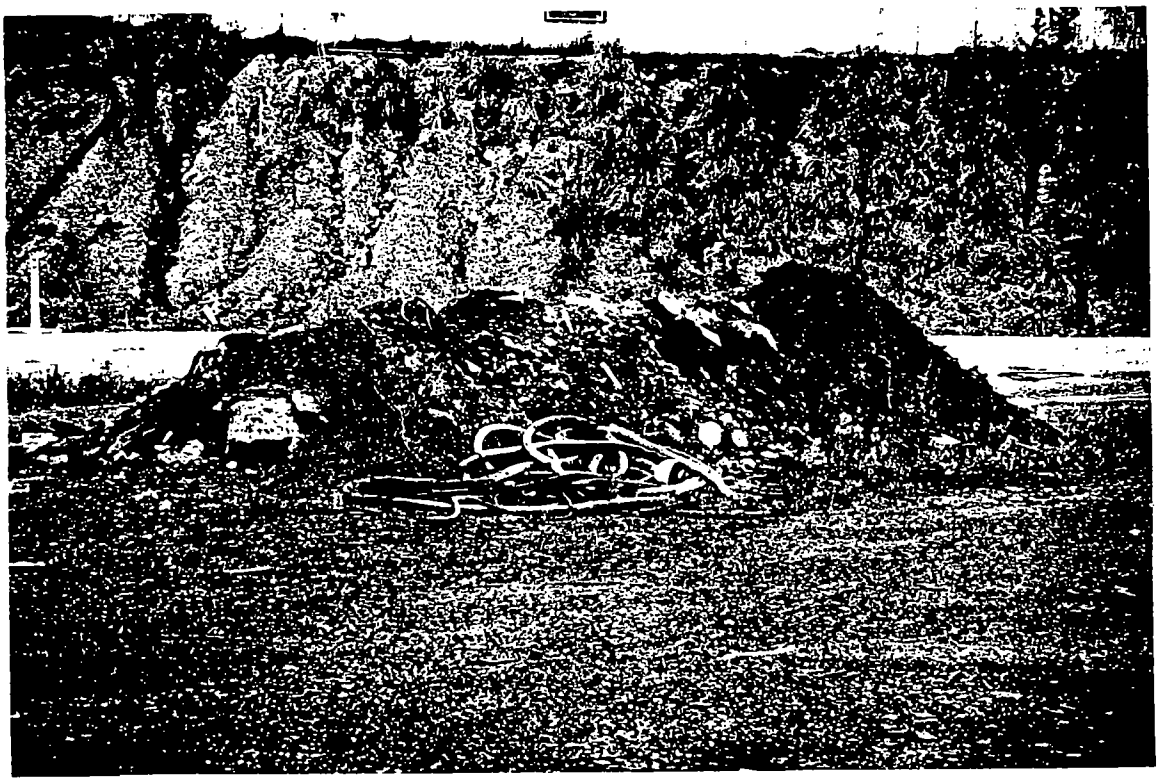
Overview

Pile of Refractory Brick and Possibly Asbestos Material

Denuded Area of Slag-Like Material

Pile

Pile



Pile

Vats at Rear of Property

Drums of Paint Material at Rear of Property

ADEM

ALABAMA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

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February 24, 1997

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: G. Dave Davis, Chief
Northern Compliance Section
Hazardous Waste Branch
Land Division

FROM: James K. Burgess
Northern Compliance Section
Hazardous Waste Branch
Land Division

RE: Jones Plumbing Inc.-Foundry Site (closed)
USEPA ID# ALR 000 007 260
6220 Amber Hill Rd., Birmingham, AL 35173

On 29 February 1997, I (accompanied by Steve Spencer and Jim Parker from ADEM's Birmingham Field Office) visited the referenced facility to determine compliance with all applicable regulations of the ADEM Administrative Code, Division 14.

Two men were on site cutting up the remains of the foundry buildings. One of the men, Mr. J. T. Ritchie, indicated that they were employed by Mr. Joe Middlebrooks, who had been contracted by Mr. William Cashion, President of Western Steel, to take the buildings down and haul the metal to the scrap yard.

A sign at the front of the site indicated that the site was available by telephoning Claude Tindle, Graham & Co. at (205)871-7100. Mr. Gary Reed (Reeds Glass Co., located next door up hill of the site) indicated that Southtrust Bank probably owned the property or held the mortgage.

The site inspection revealed the following: 1) Core butts, foundry sand, and floor sweepings in piles located at the front of the loading dock; 2) Twelve 55 gallon drums, several five gallon containers and a large tote adjacent to the piles indicated in 1); 3) A surface impoundment (approximately 30 by 150 feet) containing asphalt-like material, located about 130 feet in from Amber Hill Road down and to the left of an old railroad bed that runs perpendicular from Amber Hill Road along the lower side of the foundry site: 4) Leachate and/or runoff from the foundry site in an area of standing water that is located about 75 feet beyond the above noted surface impoundment;

[redacted]

ATTACHMENT A

ADEM

ALABAMA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

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Governor

James W. Warr
Director

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March 17, 1997

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Jymalyn Redmond, Chief
Site Assessment Unit
Hazardous Waste Branch
Land Division

THRU: G. Dave Davis, Chief
Northern Compliance Branch
Hazardous Waste Branch
Land Division

FROM: James K. Burgess JKB
Northern Compliance Branch
RCRA Compliance Branch
Land Division

RE: Jones Plumbing Inc.-Foundry Site (closed)
USEPA ID# ALR 000 007 260
6220 Amber Hill Rd., Birmingham, AL 35173

On 29 January 1997, I visited the referenced facility to determine compliance with all applicable regulations of the ADEM Administrative Code, Division 14. The site was closed and it appears that hazardous material and/or hazardous waste still remains on-site at the facility.

As a result of conferring with Mr. Dave Davis and Ms. Jymalyn Redmond in regard to appropriate follow-up activities, the Northern Compliance Branch is hereby referring the Jones Plumbing Inc.-Foundry Site to the Site Assessment Unit for evaluation and action as appropriate.

NE/JKB/607-4

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5) Drums, buckets, (contents unknown) and other solid waste scattered on and below the bank, some within the surface impoundment and some in the area beyond the impoundment noted above; 6) A ditch, located to the left of a drive on the right of the foundry site to the back of the site, standing water contaminated with a milky red material at several places along the ditch; 7) Several sumps, in the main part of the foundry building location, filled with water and what appears to be red hydraulic oil; 8) Located at the back of the site were nineteen 55 gallon drums with unknown contents that were labeled as Non-Hazardous Waste, non-regulated material, water based paint and rain water solution, Generator, Jones Plumbing Co.; 9) Two of the drums had unsecured lids, one of which appeared to contain a solvent based paint waste (Steve Spencer and Jim Parker took a sample to test for flash point, sample flashed at 4 degrees Celsius); 10) Piles of foundry waste and a faded blue 55 gallon drum (contents unknown) were located towards the back along the bank on the left side of the site; 11) Several 50 and 100 pound bags and boxes of product material (some ruptured and spilling contents) located to the right rear of the concrete pad.

I contacted Mr. Wayne Durlacker, Special Assets, Southtrust Bank at 205/254-4851 and he indicated that the foundry site is in bankruptcy and that Southtrust does hold the mortgage but does not intend to foreclose. The Bankruptcy Trustee is Mr. Lynn P Harrison III, with Curtis, Mallet-Prevost, Colt and Mosle, at 1001 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10178-0061. Mr. Durlacker requested that we cc any correspondence regarding the site to Mr. Bob Rubin of Burr and Forman, P. O. Box 830719, Birmingham, AL 35283. Mr. Durlacker further indicated that Southtrust might consider spending a limited amount of money to remediate the site.

Since it appears that the responsible party for the Jones Plumbing Inc. - Foundry Site is in bankruptcy I will refer the site to the ADEM Hazardous Branch Site Assessment Unit for appropriate follow-up activities.

NE/JKB/607-2

File:CESQG

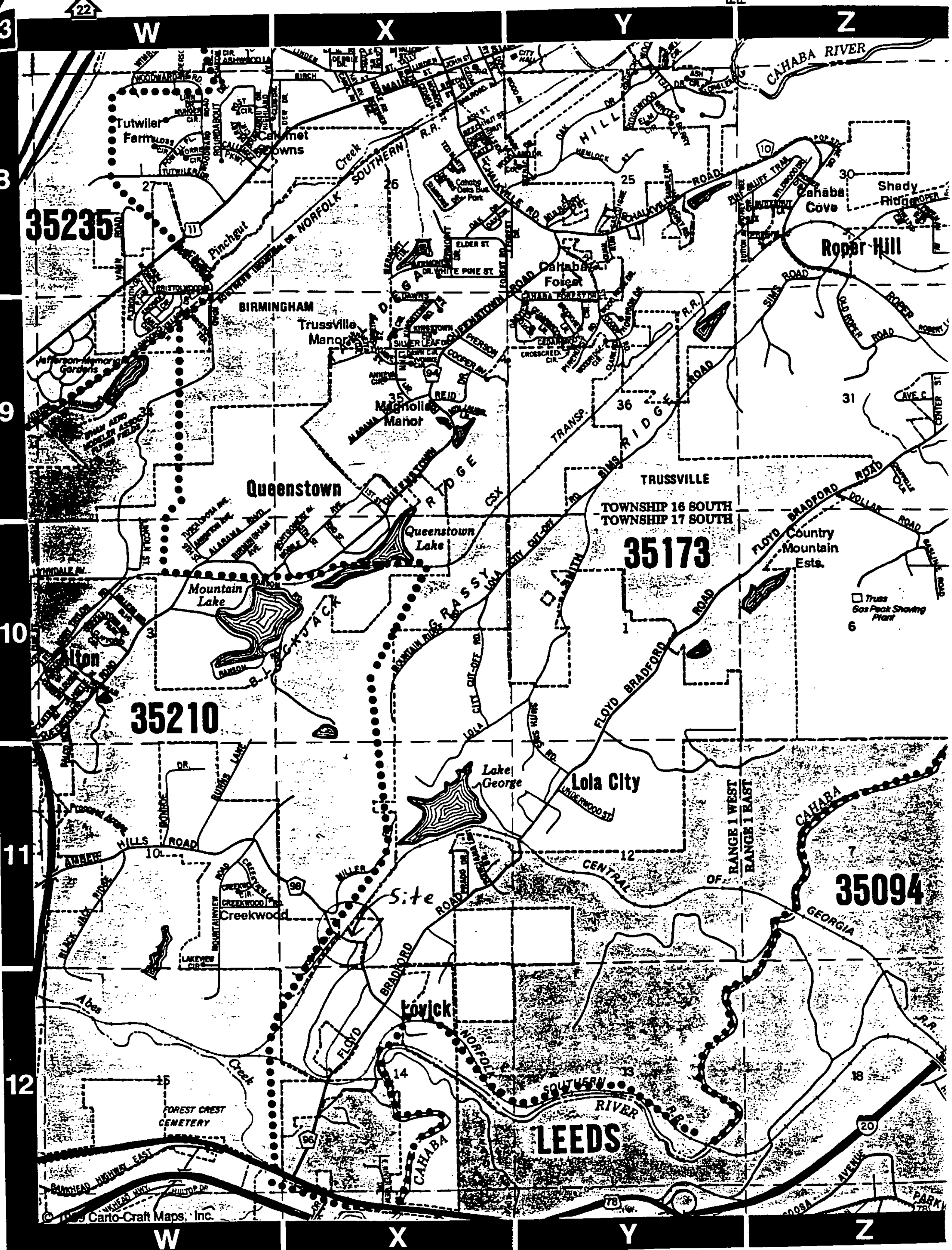
Jefferson County Map Book

Compiled by Kurt Lang, Cartographer
Drawn by Ralph Lang

CARTO-CRAFT MAPS, INC.
738 Shades Mountain Plaza, B'ham, AL 35226
822-2103
LANG & SONS MAP CO.

Special Projects
Site Assessment

ATTACHMENT B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R1E
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T17S
35235
35210
35173
35094
CAHABA RIVER
Tutwiler Farm
Calumet Downs
Pinchgut Creek
SOUTHERN R.R.
NORFOLK
BIRMINGHAM
Trussville Manor
Magnolia Manor
Jefferson Memorial Gardens
Queenstown
Queenstown Lake
Mountain Lake
Alton
Cahaba Forest
Cahaba Cove
Shady Ridge
Roper Hill
TRUSSVILLE
TOWNSHIP 16 SOUTH
TOWNSHIP 17 SOUTH
Country Mountain Ests.
Truss Gas Peak Shaving Plant
FLOYD BRADFORD ROAD
QUEENSTOWN ROAD
SIMS RIDGE
BLACKJACK
GRASSY
LOLA CITY CUT-OFF
Lake George
Lola City
UNDERWOOD ST.
RANGE 1 WEST
RANGE 1 EAST
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA
CAHABA
Site
MILLER
Creekwood
HILLS ROAD
Abes Creek
FOREST CREST CEMETERY
Lovick
NORFOLK SOUTHERN R.R.
RIVER
LEEDS
CAHABA
BANKHEAD HIGHWAY EAST
PARK AVENUE
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May 27, 1997

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gerald Hardy, Chief
Hazardous Waste Branch
Land Division

FROM: Cary Spiegel, Hydrogeologist
Groundwater Branch
Water division

RE: Preliminary Assessment - Groundwater
Millers Foundry
McCombs, Jefferson County, Alabama

The following groundwater report was prepared through a search of literature and information available to the Groundwater Branch. No site inspection was conducted by the author.

LOCATION

The Millers Foundry Site (Site) is located in Jefferson County (Figure 1) near the Community of McCombs, Alabama on Billy Goat Mountain Road. The United States Geological Survey's (USGS) 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map entitled Leeds, Alabama shows the location of the site in the Southwest ¼ of Section 11 Township 17 South, Range 1 West (Figure 2). The latitude and longitude have been estimated to be 33° 33' 50" North Latitude and 86° 36' 58" West Longitude.

TOPOGRAPHY AND SURFACE WATER

The Site is situated in east Jefferson County in what is considered to be the Cahaba Ridge district of the Alabama Valley and Ridge physiographic section. The site has an estimated elevation of 620 feet above mean sea level. The Cahaba Ridge district consist of ridges underlain by gently folded sandstone and conglomerate beds, separated by valleys underlain by shale.

COPY

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Surface water drainage from the site appears to be to the south towards McCombs Branch. McCombs Branch flows in a south-southeastward direction towards Abes Creek which discharges into the Cahaba River. McCombs Branch nor Abes Creek is listed in the ADEM Admin. Code R. 335-6-11-.02 with a use classification. However, it is noted in the Regulations that streams not listed should be designated fish and wildlife (FW) classification.

SOILS

Soils at the Miller site are classified as Palmerdale complex, steep with slopes ranging from 15 to 60 percent as per the Soil Conservation Service (SCS). This complex consists of steep, somewhat excessively drained Palmerdale soils and other soils on surface mining spoil piles. Typically, these soils are more than 60 inches thick and area dark gray very shaly silt loam.

The available water capacity for Palmerdale soils is low. These soils are not well suited to cultivated crops, pasture, and hay because of steep slopes, fragments on the surface, and the droughty nature of the soils. Present use of these soils is oriented primarily towards reclamation and establishment of trees (Spivey, Jr., 1982).

GEOLOGY

Geologic units that crop out in this part Jefferson County range in age from Cambrian to Pennsylvanian and are very complex in structure. Rocks in the vicinity of the site consist of Pottsville Formation and are of Pennsylvanian in age.

POTTSVILLE FORMATION

The Pottsville Formation consists of alternating beds of shale and sandstone with numerous coal seams and associated beds of underclay. In parts of Jefferson County the Pottsville is over 5,100 feet thick, but in this part of the county it is of undetermined thickness due faulting and folding.

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Most of the permeability of the sandstone unit is the result of fractures in the bedrock. Some sandstone units of the Pottsville may be permeable, but the shale units are relatively impermeable. Groundwater generally can be obtained by drilling to depths of less than 200 feet, but the Pottsville aquifer generally yields less than 10 gallons per minute (gpm) to wells.

HYDROGEOLOGY

The major groundwater aquifer in the area is the Pottsville Aquifer. Groundwater in the Pottsville Formation exists in the sandstone and in residual soils and in openings along joints, faults, and bedding planes. Except where fractured, the coal, shale and siltstone are relatively impermeable and usually do not yield significant quantities of water to wells. The water table ranges from 10 to 50 feet below the surface, and quantities of water suitable for domestic needs generally occur at depths of less than 200 feet. Yields to most wells in the area are less than 10 gallons per minute.

The source of recharge to the aquifers in the area is through rainfall. Average annual rainfall in the area is about 53 inches per year. A large part of this rainfall is lost either by direct runoff to streams immediately after a rain or by evapotransporation to the atmosphere. A relatively small part of the total rainfall infiltrates to the water table to recharge the aquifers (Planert and Pritchett, 1989).

Residents and businesses in the area have access to public water. However, it is not known if everyone is using public water supplied. According to records there are at least two wells within an approximate four mile radius of the site. These two wells are owned by Southern Railway and the use is unknown. There is also one spring used for public water by the City of Leeds within four miles of the site. Water is pumped at the rate of about 750,000 gallons per day from this spring.

In addition to the two wells and the spring in the area there is a possibility of some private wells within four miles of the site.

CLIMATE

The climate of Jefferson County consist of summers that are hot in the valleys and slightly cooler in the hills. Winters are moderately cold. The average temperature in the in the summer is 79° and in the winter is 45°. Rains are fairly heavy and generally well distributed throughout the year. The average rainfall is about 54 inches with 50 percent of this usually in April through September.

SELECTED REFERENCES

Planert, Michael, and Pritchett, James L. Jr., 1989, Geohydrology and Susceptibility of Major Aquifers to Surface Contamination in Alabama; Area 4, United States Geological Survey.

Szabo, Michael W., Beg, Mirza A., Rheams, Lawrence J., Clarke, Otis M Jr., 1979 , Engineering Geology of Jefferson County, Alabama; Atlas 14; Geological Survey of Alabama.

Spivey, Lawson D. Jr., 1982, Soil Survey of Jefferson County, Alabama, United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service.

CS/pm

cc: Fred Mason
Jymalyn Redmond
Jerry Cheatwood

GROUNDWATER ROUTE WORKSHEET REQUIREMENTS

Route Characteristics

Aquifer of concern	Pottsville aquifer
Gross Precipitation	54 inches
Net Precipitation	6 (from HRS)
Slope	Approximately 15 to 60 percent
Permeability of Unsaturated Zone	1.4×10^{-3} to 4.2×10^{-3}
Is the Site Susceptible to Karst	No, but karst features are within about 2 miles of the site.

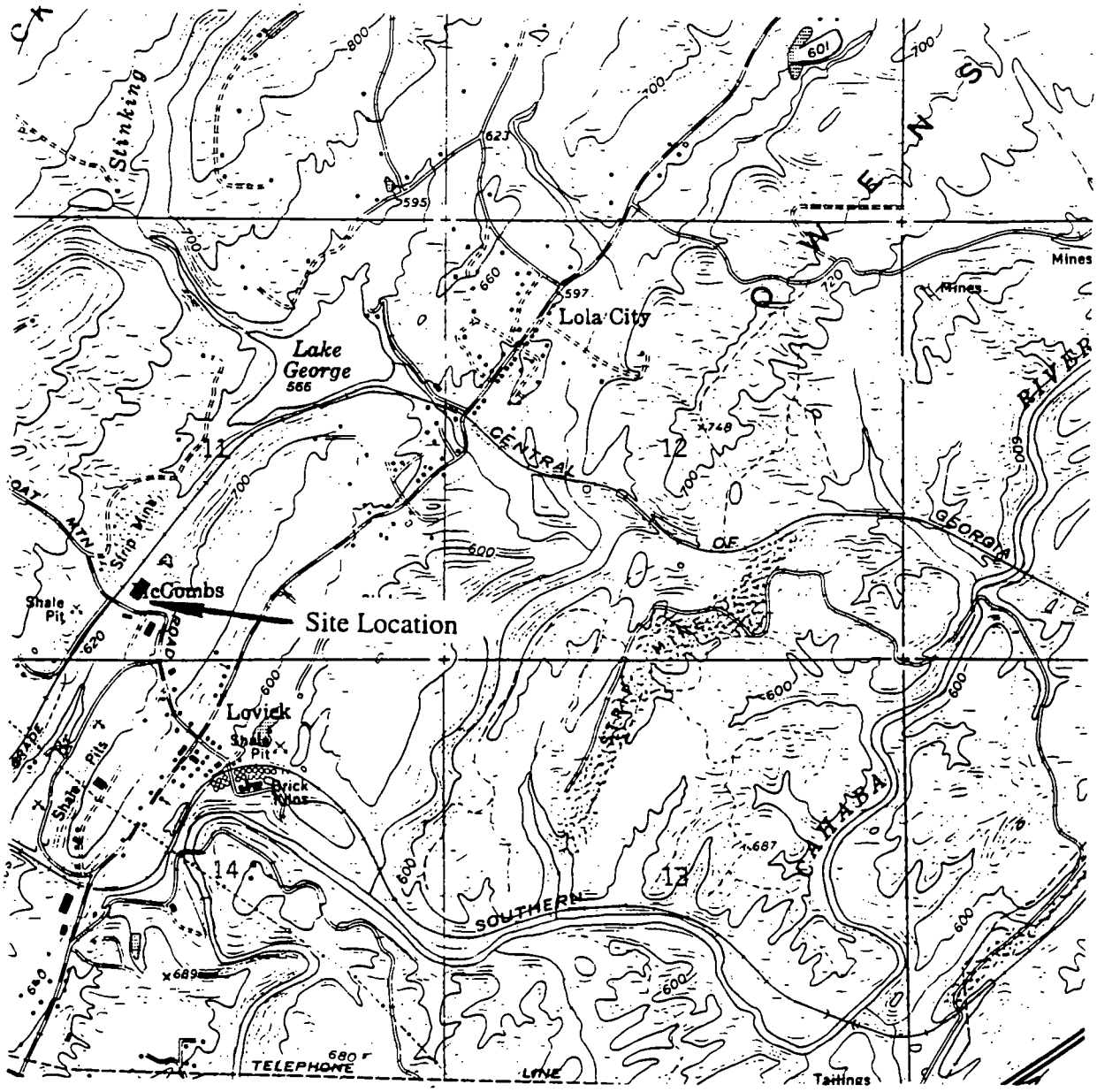
TARGETS

Groundwater use — According to the Area 4 Water Resource Report there are two wells and one spring located within four miles of the site.

Distance to nearest well – Approximately 4 miles


LAUDERDALE
LIMESTONE
MADISON
JACKSON
COLBERT
LAWRENCE
FRANKLIN
MORGAN
MARSHALL
DE KALB
MARION
WINSTON
CULLMAN
BLOUNT
ETOWAH
CHEROKEE
LAMAR
WALKER
FAYETTE
ST. CLAIR
CALHOUN
JEFFERSON
TALLADEGA
CLEBURNE
PICKENS
TUSCALOOSA
SHELBY
CLAY
RANDOLPH
BIBB
CHILTON
COOSA
TALLAPOOSA
CHAMBERS
GREENE
HALE
SUMTER
PERRY
ELMORE
LEE
AUTAUGA
MACON
RUSSELL
MARENGO
DALLAS
MONTGOMERY
CHOCTAW
LOWNDES
BULLOCK
BARBOUR
WILCOX
CLARKE
BUTLER
PIKE
MONROE
WASHINGTON
CRENSHAW
COFFEE
DALE
HENRY
CONECUH
COVINGTON
HOUSTON
ESCAMBIA
GENEVA
MOBILE
BALDWIN
ALABAMA
North
Study Area *
Miller's Foundry Site

Figure 1



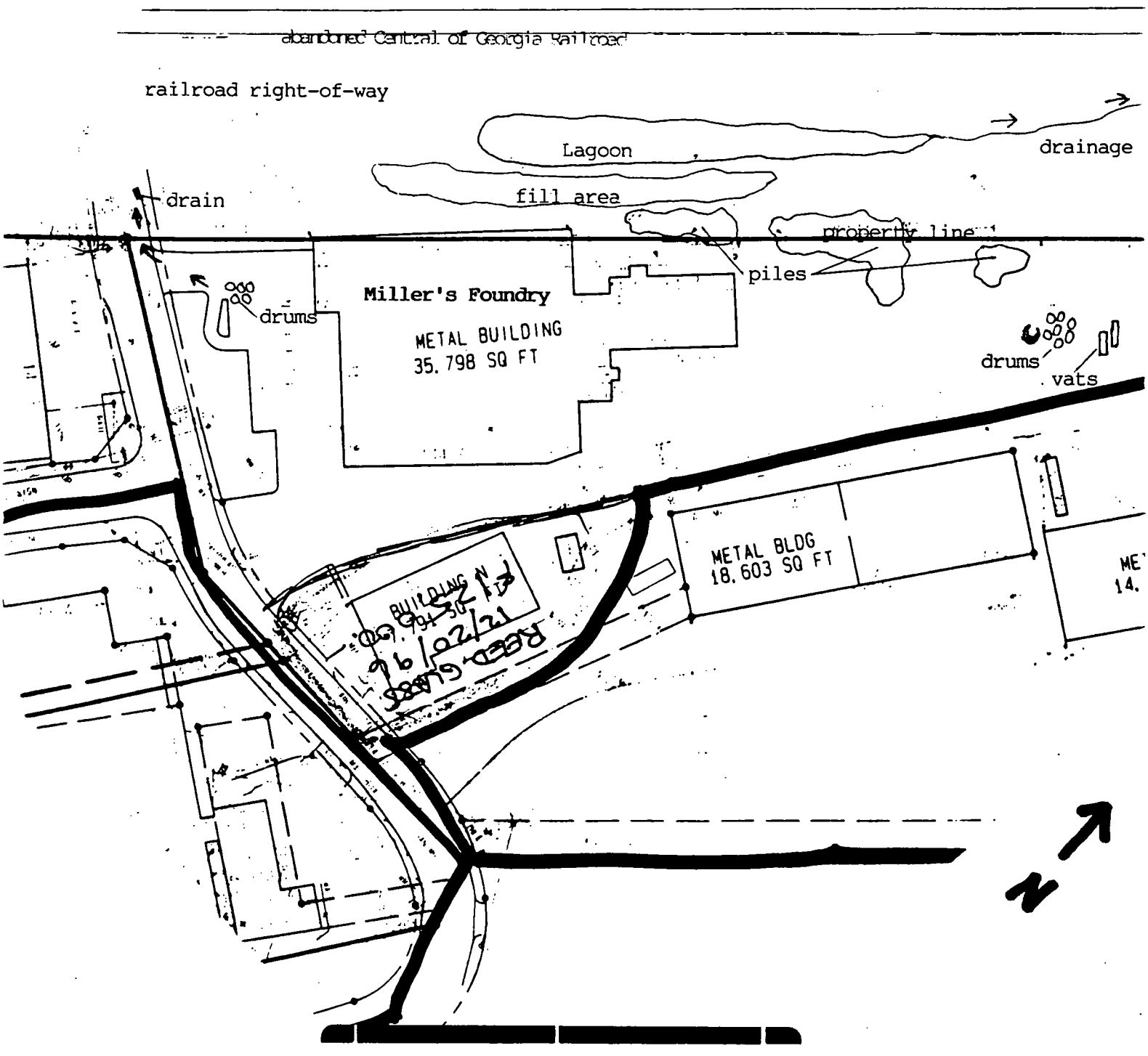
North

Leeds, Alabama U. S. G. S. Topographic Map

Scale: 1 Inch = 2,000 Feet

Miller's Foundry Site

Figure 2



ATTACHMENT F

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

HEARING DATE:
MARCH 5, 1997 AT 9:30 A.M.

In re:

JONES PLUMBING SYSTEMS, INC. and
JONES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.,

Debtors.

Chapter 7

Case Nos.: 95-B-45284 (JHG)
95-B-45285 (JHG)

(Jointly Administered)

NOTICE OF HEARING

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that a hearing (the "Hearing") to consider the application (the "Application") of Lynn P. Harrison III, the Chapter 7 trustee (the "Trustee") of the estates of Jones Plumbing Systems, Inc. and Jones Manufacturing Company, Inc. (the "Debtors") for approval the settlements and compromises (the "Settlements") reached by the Trustee with various defendants in adversary proceedings will be held before the Honorable Jeffry H. Gallet, United States Bankruptcy Judge, The Old Custom House, One Bowling Green, New York, New York 10004 on March 5, 1997 at 9:30 in the forenoon of that day.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE, that the Settlements reached are as follows:

DEFENDANT	ADVERSARY PROCEEDING NUMBER	AMOUNT OF ACTION	SETTLEMENT AMOUNT
R & J Products, Inc.	96-8774	$10,361.63	$4,144.40
Motion Industries, Inc.	96-8775	27,404.18	8,000.00
J.B. Hunt Transport, Inc.	96-8776	10,064.40	1,791.45
Pak-Tite, Inc.	96-8777	14,355.25	5,000.00
Inter-Wire Products, Inc.	96-8778	21,863.60	5,000.00
Carson-Brooks Plastics, Inc.	96-8779	34,079.16	8,000.00
Stant Corporation	96-8780	542,157.00	45,000.00
U.S. Wholesale Pipe & Tube, Inc.	96-8781	34,021.04	8,0000.00
CMS Manufacturing Systems, Inc.	96-8782	7,254.77	1,100.00
Allegheny Ludlum Corporation	96-8783	8,717.72	4,358.86
Lavelle Industries, Inc.	96-8784	16,102.08	3,478.33
South-Pak, Inc.	96-8785	49,474.46	10,000.00
Neoperl Inc.	96-8786	10,080.00	5,040.00
Engineered Specialty Products, Inc.	96-8787	22,262.69	2,605.52
S-R Supply Corporation	96-8789	5,392.50	2,696.25
Roadway Package Systems, Inc.	96-8790	58,306.58	11,000.00
Yellow Freight System, Inc.	96-8821	208,395.48	50,750.00

NY37372.01
016175-000594

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE, that a copy of the Application and all exhibits thereto, including the Stipulations, are on file with the Clerk of the Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York, 5th Floor, One Bowling Green, New York, New York 10004 where it may be inspected during usual business hours.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE, that objections, if any, to the Application and the Stipulations must be made in writing, set forth with particularity the grounds therefor, and be received by the Clerk's Office with a copy to the Chambers of the Honorable Jeffry H. Gallet and by the undersigned at Curtis, Mallet-Prevost, Colt & Mosle, 101 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10178-0061 (Attn.: Elise Scherr Frejka) not later than three (3) business days prior to the Hearing. Unless objections are received by that time, the Trustee's Application may be granted.

Dated: New York, New York
January 31, 1997

CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST
COLT & MOSLE

BY: /s/ LYNN P. HARRISON III
Lynn P. Harrison III (LPH-5540)
Attorneys for the Chapter 7 Trustee
101 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10178-0061
(212) 696-6000

TO: SEE AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE
ON FILE WITH CLERK OF COURT

NY37372.01
016175-000594

Table 1. Selected Population and Housing Characteristics: 1990
Jefferson County, Alabama

The population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The United States Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991. The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the technical documentation provided with Summary Tape File 1A for a further explanation on the limitations of the data.

Total population	651,525
SEX	
Male	304,259
Female	347,266
AGE	
Under 5 years	44,919
5 to 17 years	117,669
18 to 20 years	27,868
21 to 24 years	36,444
25 to 44 years	208,830
45 to 54 years	64,604
55 to 59 years	28,764
60 to 64 years	30,955
65 to 74 years	52,162
75 to 84 years	30,204
85 years and over	9,106
Median age	34.1
Under 18 years	162,588
Percent of total population	25.0
65 years and over	91,472
Percent of total population	14.0
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	
Total households	251,479
Family households (families)	176,573
Married-couple families	129,641
Percent of total households	51.6
Other family, male householder	7,402
Other family, female householder	39,530
Nonfamily households	74,906
Percent of total households	29.8
Householder living alone	66,633
Householder 65 years and over	26,851
Persons living in households	638,382
Persons per household	2.54
GROUP QUARTERS	
Persons living in group quarters	13,143
Institutionalized persons	8,463
Other persons in group quarters	4,680
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	
White	418,317
Black	228,521
Percent of total population	35.1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	889
Percent of total population	0.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	3,222
Percent of total population	0.5
Other race	576
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2,745
Percent of total population	0.4

Total housing units	273,097
OCCUPANCY AND TENURE	
Occupied housing units	251,479
Owner occupied	164,085
Percent owner occupied	65.2
Renter occupied	87,394
Vacant housing units	21,618
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1,156
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	2.1
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	9.8
Persons per owner-occupied unit	2.67
Persons per renter-occupied unit	2.30
Units with over 1 person per room	6,770
UNITS IN STRUCTURE	
1-unit, detached	184,439
1-unit, attached	8,208
2 to 4 units	15,681
5 to 9 units	16,438
10 or more units	35,802
Mobile home, trailer, other	12,529
VALUE	
Specified owner-occupied units	141,935
Less than $50,000	56,396
$50,000 to $99,999	60,965
$100,000 to $149,999	13,819
$150,000 to $199,999	5,173
$200,000 to $299,999	3,334
$300,000 or more	2,248
Median (dollars)	58,700
CONTRACT RENT	
Specified renter-occupied units paying cash rent	81,787
Less than $250	37,647
$250 to $499	39,871
$500 to $749	3,672
$750 to $999	330
$1,000 or more	267
Median (dollars)	263
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER	
Occupied housing units	251,479
White	170,236
Black	79,600
Percent of occupied units	31.7
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	386
Percent of occupied units	0.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,062
Percent of occupied units	0.4
Other race	195
Hispanic origin (of any race)	979
Percent of occupied units	0.4

U.S. EPA REGION IV

SDMS

Unscannable Material Target Sheet

DocID: 10606079 Site ID: ALD001923358

Site Name: Miller's Foundry

Nature of Material:

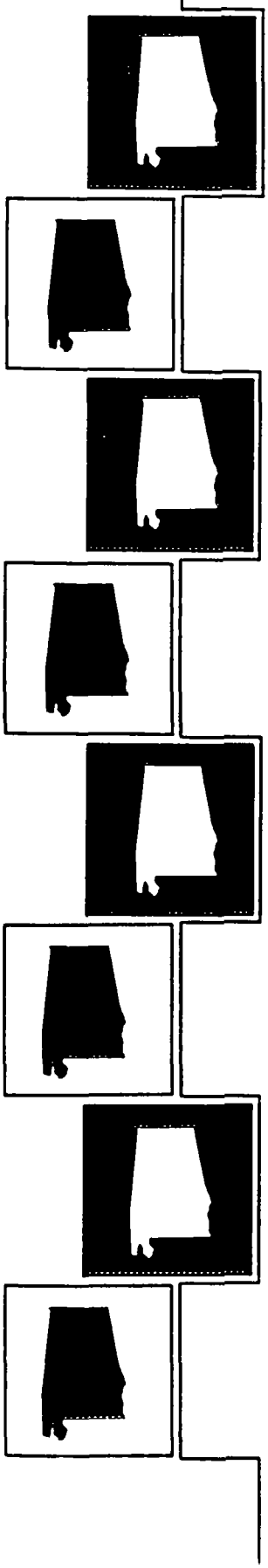
Map:	☒	Computer Disks:	☐
Photos:	☒	CD-ROM:	☐
Blueprints:	☐	Oversized Report:	☐
Slides:	☐	Log Book:	☐

Other (describe): Site Photos & Backup Map

Amount of material:

* Please contact the appropriate Records Center to view the material *

Water-Resources Investigations Report 93-4186



LOW-FLOW AND FLOW-DURATION CHARACTERISTICS OF ALABAMA STREAMS

Prepared by
the United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey
In cooperation with
the Alabama Department of Environmental Management
and the Tennessee Valley Authority

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Water Division - Water Quality Program

Chapter 335-6-11
Water Use Classifications
For Interstate and Intrastate Waters

Table of Contents

335-6-11-.01 The Use Classification System

(1) Use classifications utilized by the State of Alabama are as follows:

Public Water Supply	PWS
Swimming and Other Whole Body Water-Contact Sports	S
Shellfish Harvesting	SH
Fish and Wildlife	F&W
Agricultural and Industrial Water Supply	A&I
Industrial Operations	IO
Navigation	N
Outstanding Alabama Water	OAW

(2) Use classifications apply water quality criteria adopted for particular uses based on existing utilization, uses reasonably expected in the future, and those uses not now possible because of correctable pollution but which could be made if the effects of pollution were controlled or eliminated. Of necessity, the assignment of use classifications must take into consideration the physical capability of waters to meet certain uses.

(3) Those use classifications presently included in the standards are reviewed informally by the Department's staff as the need arises, and the entire standards package, to include the use classifications, receives a formal review at least once each three years. Efforts currently underway through local 201 planning projects will provide additional technical data on certain streams in the State, information on treatment alternatives, and applicability of various management techniques, which, when available, will hopefully lead to new decisions regarding use classifications. Of particular interest are those segments which are currently classified for any usage which has an associated degree of quality